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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 27th June, 1878.

POLITICAL.

The *Urdu Akhbār* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the
22nd June, in commenting upon the
The Berar question.

Circulation,
150 copies

Berar question, remarks :—The Government of India has lately informed Sir Salar Jung that the question of the restoration of Berar to the Nizam cannot be taken into consideration until the Nizam is turned of age. This answer of the Government has had the effect of confirming some men in their belief that the Government is not likely to part with the fertile and rich province of Berar. Some of our contemporaries also share the same views. The *Indu Prakash* (an Anglo-Marathi Journal of Bombay) censures the Government. In commenting upon the subject in question our contemporary remarks that Saturday* is the day of the man who does not wish to give, and that the province of Berar has proved a great support to the staff corps officers,

* This is a Marathi proverb, which means that when a man has no disposition to make a payment, and if he is called upon to make the payment on Saturday, he pleads that he makes no payments on Saturday.

and that therefore the officers of the Berar commission (or the Government of India) are very unwilling to part with the bird which lays golden eggs. But those men who entertain such views are apparently mistaken. We are indebted to the staff corps officers and to the Government of India for the improvements which have been made in Berar. The fertility of the land has been increased. Education has flourished. Courts of justice have been established. Railroads have been constructed; and so forth. In short, the administration of the province has been so far improved that the inhabitants of Berar enjoy greater ease and comfort than those of Hyderabad. If the Government were to relieve itself of the responsibility of the administration of Berar, which was entrusted to its care by the forefathers of the Nizam, and to entrust it into the hands of Sir Salar Jung, while the Nizam himself is yet a minor, it would be charged with having been indifferent to the well-being of the people. The Government has retained the administration of the province not from selfish motives, but with a view to the well-being of the people. When the Nizam comes of age, the Berar question will be decided in accordance with his wishes and those of the people. The public should remember that the province of Berar was not "a bird that lays golden eggs" while it was in the possession of the Nizam, but that the Government of India has made it so. An account of the income and expenditure is submitted to the Nizam every year. The cost of administration is deducted from the revenues, and the surplus is made over to the Nizam. Thus it is obvious that the Government has no selfish interest in retaining possession of the province. In these circumstances it is not right on the part of any journalist to vitiate the thoughts of the people by making unjust strictures upon the Berar policy of the Government.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Berar Samachar* of the 23rd June says that in regard to the Berar question the Government of India has decided that the question

The Berar question.

should not be re-opened until the Nizam comes of age. The *Indu Prakásh* and the *Arunodaya* of the Bombay Presidency have expressed their views in opposition to the decision of the Government, and the *Urdu Akhbár* of Berar has endeavoured to refute their arguments, and has approved of the Government decision. Both the former, who have been actuated by a patriotic desire to see the native chiefs enjoy the full possession of their territories, and the latter, who has supported the decision of the Government, are right. Looking at the Vernacular Press Act and remembering that State secrets are not thoroughly known to us, the *Indu Prakásh* and the *Arunodaya* are not right in writing anything unwelcome to the Government. Seeing that the *Kiran* of Puna and some other papers have already been warned, why do they not refrain from doing so? The *Urdu Akhbár* has not only written with a view to the present time and circumstances, but it is a fact that the state of the province of Berar has been considerably ameliorated since it came under English administration. There are now increased facilities for trade. Education has been encouraged. Railroads have been constructed. The people are now more civilised than they were before. In these circumstances no inhabitant of Berar, who desires to live in happiness, will like to see the administration of the province go out of the hands of the Government. However, no man will like to see his children snatched from him by another man simply on the ground that he cannot properly bring them up. Likewise, when the Nizam is willing to make good his engagements, the Government has no right to retain the province of Berar in its possession; and therefore many people wish that the province should be soon restored to him. No person or journalist wishes that the province should not be restored to the Nizam. It is also obvious from the reply given by the Government that the Government is not unwilling to restore the province. What the Government of India says is simply this, that the province, which was made over to it by the late Nizam, can-

not be restored at the instance of the administrators of the Hyderabad State, but that the question may be raised when the young Nizam comes of age.

Circulation,
540 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 22nd June publishes an Urdu translation of the article that appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* pointing out the advisability of reducing the number of troops maintained by native States, and of the reply given by the *Indian Mirror* in refutation of that article. The *Koh-i-Núr* also adds its own remarks on the question. The following is the substance of its remarks:—The writer of the article in the *Bombay Gazette* has expressed a one-sided opinion. No wonder if such thoughts struck him at the time when Her Majesty the Empress of India tendered her thanks to the native chiefs for offering the services of their troops for foreign service. If he had borne in mind the past events, especially the services rendered by the armies of the native States to the Government of India in the Mutiny of 1857, his ideas would be quite different from what they are now. The writer in the *Bombay Gazette* is quite right in saying that the army of the Government of India is strong enough to protect not only the British territories but also the native States. But the question that demands our attention here is whether or not that army is numerically strong enough to protect the Indian frontiers also. Does the writer in the *Bombay Gazette* believe that such titles as "The Shield of the Empire," &c., bestowed upon some of the native chiefs on the occasion of the assumption of the imperial title by Her Majesty in the beginning of 1877, have no meaning? The title of "The Shield of the Empire" was conferred upon the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir whose State is situated on the frontier. The title is undoubtedly a significant one. Can the Maharaja discharge the duties, which this title implies, without the aid of a strong army?

Secondly, an emperor is one who receives tribute from some kings. By the grace of God Her Majesty is the Empress of India. Does the writer in the *Bombay Gazette* think that a mere verbal addition to the style and titles of Her Majesty is sufficient, and that it is not necessary to preserve that state of things which makes the new title significant? Certainly, it does not become the imperial dignity of Her Majesty that the Rajas, Maharajas, and Nawabs, who owe allegiance to Her Majesty, should be, as it were, mere titular chiefs and have no armies. We say with the *Indian Mirror* that our Empress is a bright sun, and that therefore it is essential that the native chiefs who are, as it were, the attendant planets, should be also bright and not dim. No man who is loyally attached to his Government, and always wishes to see the dignity of his sovereign increased, will ever give evil advice to the Government which is calculated to diminish rather than increase the greatness of the State. As regards the question that the troops of native States are useless owing to their being ill-disciplined and the want of good officers, several answers may be given to this. If the writer in the *Bombay Gazette* judges them by the European standard of efficiency, we must tell him that they are not intended to encounter European troops. If they are judged by the Asiatic standard, it will suffice to say that they are the same troops that have been found sufficient to maintain peace and order in the country from ancient times to the present. In the second place, no man or nation can acquire ability without education. Just as the natives in general are in a backward state in point of education, so are the armies of native chiefs. Education is now thriving in India by the help of the Government, so likewise she will gradually improve in all other respects with the aid of the Government. No thoughtful person will like to see the armies of native chiefs reduced simply on the ground that they are inefficient. But if any danger is apprehended from them, the question demands

our immediate attention. But this point has been well discussed by the *Indian Mirror*. As regards the question that military expenditure is comparatively heavy in native States, it is impossible to believe that all native chiefs are blind to their own interests. Moreover, the disbandment of the troops of native chiefs will throw a large number of men out of employ, who will have no easy means of earning a livelihood, as the industrial arts are not yet in a flourishing state in India. Thus, to our thinking, the suggestion of the writer in the *Bombay Gazette* does not deserve the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Vrita Dhára* of the 24th June, in commenting upon the question of reducing the number of troops maintained by the native chiefs, endeavours to prove the loyalty of the native chiefs to the English Government by referring to their firm adherence to the Government of India in the mutiny of 1857, their offering prayers to Heaven for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales when he was very ill, the warm reception which they gave to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh at their Indian visits, their conduct on the occasion of the imperial assemblage at Delhi, and the spontaneous offer by them of the services of their troops for foreign service at the time of the despatch of the Indian contingent to Malta. The writer then quotes the opinion of Colonel Malleson, who, in a lecture lately delivered by him at London on the armies of the native States, stated that those armies were not a menace to British rule, and remarks that the opinion of Colonel Malleson is entitled to great weight as he is intimately acquainted with the native States. The writer then proceeds to observe that not only the armies of the native chiefs but every thing which they possess will be at the disposal of the Government in an emergency, and that therefore it is not advisable, on the part

of the Government, to causelessly aggrieve their hearts by asking them to reduce the present strength of their armies, which they maintain in accordance with the existing treaty stipulations with the Government. In the end, the writer states that the Under-Secretary of State for India lately declared in the House of Commons that there was no intention on the part of the Government to interfere with the armies of the native States. It is evident from this that the statement of the *Englishman* is false. However, the fears and anxieties of the public cannot be dispelled until the Government of India authoritatively contradicts the statement of the *Englishman*.

The *Mihir Darakhshán* of the 21st June, after quoting a number of extracts from the Anglo-Indian press, regarding the offer of their troops by the various chiefs of India for foreign service, and the alleged intention of the Government to reduce the number of troops maintained in native States, (ironically) remarks that when the Government of India has disarmed its own subjects, it cannot allow the subjects of the native chiefs, who are under its political control, to remain armed, specially when many native chiefs have learnt music. When they have acquired proficiency in music they have now nothing to do with arms which suit only ignorant people. Until their subjects become generally civilised they may keep a small number of armed police for the internal purposes of administration if they please. The spread of civilisation in the native States will do away with the necessity of even maintaining an armed police. The writer knows from personal experience what the state of the armies of the native chiefs is. The swords which many soldiers carry have not been drawn out from their cases for many years, and thus rust has cemented the sword and the case together, which cannot now easily be separated from each other. The artillery of native States is also in a very neglected state. The native chiefs being busy in the amusements

Circulation,
200 copies.

of modern civilisation have no time to attend to their armies. They know dancing well. It appears from the *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 9th June that the music school at Dacca is in a flourishing state. All this is due to the fact that in London, which is also the capital of India, there are 57 dancing-houses which can hold 126,100 men, and 415 houses of music which can hold 175,900 men. The writer then, after referring to the fact that the question of the disarmament of the native States is not now mooted for the first time, but that it has long engaged the attention of the Government of India, proceeds to remark that time has now arrived to give effect to this scheme which has long been under the consideration of the Government. The Bible (Matthew, chapter XXVI, verse 52) informs us that those men who use the sword will perish by the sword. The English Government, which is truly anxious for the safety of the natives, does not like to see that they should use the sword and perish by the sword. It is better that they should enjoy life by playing on the guitar, and, having grey beards, should sing and dance at dancing parties. They should never even mention the name of the sword or the gun. Let Englishmen wear arms, because this rude task has fallen only to their lot. We being educated men, it does not suit us to be soldiers.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 21st June makes the following remarks on the political situation in

The political situation
in the East.

the East:—It appears from the telegram of the 18th June, received from

Berlin, that there is a friendly union between Russia and Austria. We stated in a late issue that the collection of Austrian troops on the frontier of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Transylvania indicated that Russia had won over Austria from the side of England and Turkey by appealing to her avarice. The telegraphic news of the 18th idem confirms our presage. To say nothing of the loss which her alliance with Russia may eventually inflict upon Austria, we regret to say that

the alliance will immediately prove very injurious to the Porte. May Heaven protect the Turkish empire. It is probable that the Porte will have to surrender Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria. The different provinces of the Turkish empire are in a state of rebellion. A strong Russian army is encamped before Constantinople. If Austrian troops continue to assemble on the boundaries of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Russia applies pressure to the Porte, the Porte will think it advisable to refrain from war, and cede the two provinces to Austria. Austria is one of the most civilised countries of Europe, and we are therefore surprised at her avarice. But when we look at the conduct of the Germans, there appears to be nothing surprising in the conduct of the Austrians. The Germans stand foremost in the ranks of the civilised nations of the world. But the German history for the past few years is full of incidents indicative of their injustice and avarice. Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and France all complain of the injustice of Germany. It is surprising that Count Andressy has forgotten how Russia violated her treaties with Poland, Turkey, Roumania, &c., and has fallen a dupe to her intrigues. The whole of Europe is ringing with the praise of Roumania for the aid which she rendered to Russia in the late Russo-Turkish war. Still, while the wounds of the Roumanian soldiers have not yet been healed, they have had to encounter the Russian troops, and a portion of Roumanian territories has been seized by Russia. In spite of all this Count Andressy seems to believe that Russia truly wishes for the well-being of Austria. To our thinking, for Austria to make a friendly alliance with Russia is, as it were, to uproot the tree of her own greatness with her own hands.

NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Tamannai* of the 24th June, writing from Nipal, says that military preparations are being pushed on with great vigour, and some new regiments of troops have been ordered to be enlisted in Nipal.

Circulation,
275 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 22nd June, writing from Umballa, says that there is no doubt that when a subordinate court of justice is guilty of any illegal proceeding, the superior court takes immediate steps to rectify the mistake as soon as it is brought to its notice. Some days ago a case came up for hearing before a subordinate court of Rhopar, Umballa. It was pointed out to the court that according to such and such circular of the Panjab Government the court was not competent to hear the case. But the court did not listen to this objection and decided the case. The interested party appealed to the commissioner, and was summoned to appear at the commissioner's court on the 18th June. He attended the court on the fixed day, but was astonished to hear that the commissioner was at Kasoli at the time. Now it was neither mentioned in the summons that the commissioner was at Kasoli on tour, nor any subsequent intimation was given him to that effect. The writer promises to give a more detailed account of the case in a future issue.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustán*, Amritsar, of the 22nd June, in its local news columns, remarks :—
The revised schedule of octroi duties of the Amritsar municipality. The revised schedule of octroi duties of the municipality to which we have several times referred in these columns has at last been sanctioned by the Government. We hope that it is more lenient than the former schedule. But it is to be regretted that, in spite of all the care and attention bestowed upon it, it is not altogether free from faults ; as, for instance, the duty on the crystalised sugar of Sháhjahánpur is Re. 1-8-0 per maund, and the price of a maund of the crystalised sugar of Sháhjahánpur being Rs. 15 or Rs. 16, the duty amounts to nearly ten per cent., which is indeed a very heavy duty.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Gujran-

The need of Government interference to stop the custom of adorning children with precious ornaments.

walla, urges the need of Government interference to stop the custom of adorning children with precious ornaments, which prevails among the natives,

as it often leads to cases of child-murder. The writer also notices a recent case of child-murder which has taken place in thana Kamonki, in the Gujranwalla district. A gentleman of the Khatri caste had an old servant. Owing to some cause or other he dismissed his servant. The servant began to starve for want of employment. He therefore one day carried the son of his late master, who was eight years old, outside the village and killed the child. The child wore ornaments valued at forty rupees. The servant who killed the child has been arrested by the police.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 21st June, after noticing with regret the violent assault lately made

Violent assaults sometimes made by litigants upon Government officers.

by a man on Mr. Tyrrell, the sessions judge of Bareilly, says that assaults

of this kind have now become very frequent. Some measures should be adopted to check this growing crime. In the first place, an order might be issued by the Government forbidding any high official from leaving his house unattended by some armed peons. In the second place, all officials should be asked to refrain from abusing a litigant or any other person. It is well known that assaults upon officers are almost always prompted by the use of abusive language on their part. No poor individual can have the audacity to attack a high officer without some strong provocation (literally, unless his life becomes a burden to him).

Circulation,
90 copies.

A correspondent of the *Shola-i-Tur* of the 25th June, writing from Hardoi, Oudh, says that

The exaction of excessive copying fees by the muharir of the tahsildar's court, Bilgram, Hardoi, Oudh.

in accordance with the provisions of Act X of 1877 a copy of the plaint has also to be sent by the court to the

Circulation,
275 copies.

defendant along with the notice. In the Regulation provinces the duty of copying plaints for the above purpose does not fall on any court muharrir, but the plaintiff's pleader is bound to submit a copy of the plaint along with the original. He himself makes a copy of the plaint or has it made by his muharrir or the plaintiff. Thus the arrangements made in the Regulation provinces about the supply of copies of plaints are very good. But in this non-Regulation province of Oudh a muharrir has been appointed at each court to make copies of plaints for the purpose, and is allowed to charge his fees at the rate of one anna for one hundred words. But the muharrir of the tahsildar's court at Bilgram, Hardoi, exacts four annas for a copy of each plaint, whatever the number of words in a plaint may be. In most cases no plaint contains more than two hundred words. On the 17th June a litigant had an *arzi* or plaint written by an *arzi-navis* for two annas, but he had to give four annas to the copyist of the tahsildar's court. The plaint contained only 150 words, and thus, according to the rate fixed by the Government, the copying charges amounted only to one and a half annas. The writer draws the attention of the tahsildar of Bilgram to the extortion of excessive fees by the muharrir, and also makes the following proposals:—(1) Every copyist should be asked to state the number of words contained in the copy of a plaint made by him, and the amount charged for copying at the foot of the copy; (2) when the plaintiff himself is able to write his plaint and to copy it, he should be permitted to do so himself, so that he may be saved the expense of writing and copying charges.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 22nd June, in a leader, dwells upon the evils which arise from the increase of professional beggars who, though strong enough to work, prefer charity to labour, and urges the need of Government interference to check their increase. It argues that only the

The need of Government interference to check the increase of beggars in India.

aged, the weak, and the sickly are entitled to charity and not abled bodied men, and points out that the beggars belonging to the latter class are a great pest to the community. A gentleman sometimes finds it difficult to walk in the bazar owing to their importunate and insolent demands. The *Oudh Akhbár* is glad to notice that the police at Lucknow have been ordered not to allow the beggars to walk in the streets and thoroughfares, but to send them to the poor-house for support. In the end it urges that the same arrangements should be made in India, to check the increase in the number of professional beggars, as exist in England.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 24th June, in its columns of extracts from Anglo-Indian newspapers, publishes the judgment passed by the sessions judge of Cuddapah releasing Mr. Weston, an officer of Bengal, who was in charge of certain relief-works in Cuddapa (Madras Presidency), and was charged with the murder of his syce.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Dabdaba Sikandri* of the 24th June draws the attention of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and of the Government of India to the case of Munshi Shahab-ud-din, the late mir munshi of the office of the political agent at Mewar, from the public service.

Circulation,
430 copies.

Mewar, who has been discharged from the service by Lieut.-Col. Impey, the political agent. On the 29th March, 1877, Lieut.-Col. Impey suspended the mir munshi on four charges; (1) that the munshi interfered with his work by altercating with him, (2) that he omitted to give information about some cases, (3) that he did not submit some cases, (4) that he did not submit a list of cases in hand pending decision. Mr. Impey reported his misconduct to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, and, without obtaining the permission of the latter, discharged him from the service on the 19th April,

1877, and issued an order barring his claims to pension. The writer proceeds to point out that the munshi has served Government for twenty-eight years, that he always industriously and honestly discharged his duties, and that the various political agents under whom he served were satisfied with his work. The writer expresses regret at the dismissal of the munshi who has faithfully served Government for twenty-eight years for a slight offence, and also publishes copies of a number of good testimonials which the munshi received from the officers under whom he served during his official career.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbār* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 22nd June says :—It appears from the

The unsatisfactory arrangements about the supply of water to the boarders at the boarding house attached to the Umraoti high school.

Berar Mitra that some students have left the boarding house attached to the Umraoti high school, as no satisfactory arrangements were made for the supply

of water to the boarders. We are glad to state that although there has been a great scarcity of water at Akola lately, yet the authorities of the Akola boarding house made satisfactory arrangements for the supply of water to the boarders.

Circulation,
380 copies.

The *Nūr-ul-Anwar* of the 22nd June, in an article communicated by a correspondent, urges the need of encouraging education among the children of poor classes.

The encouragement of education among the children of poor classes.

The writer points out that, owing to the want of a system for their education, they grow up as criminals. When parents are away from their houses on their daily work, they necessarily leave their children at home. And the children, being left without any kind of control during the day, begin to gamble, and at last gradually become thieves and robbers. It should be made compulsory upon every man to send his children to school. The children of those poor men who are unable to pay for their education should be exempted from the payment

of the schooling fee, and should also get books gratis from the Government. The grant of this indulgence will involve a very small expenditure. However, if the Government is unwilling to bear this small expenditure, it may be realised from the zamindars like the road cess, the school cess, &c.

The *Mirat-ul-Hind* of the 15th June, received on the 22nd

Circulation,
350 copies.

The proposal of Mr. Garrett that no married student should be allowed to compete for the entrance examination of the Calcutta university.

June, approves of the proposal of Mr. Garrett, an inspector of schools in Bengal, that no *married* student of Bengal and Behar should be allowed

to compete for the entrance examination of the Calcutta university, which is intended to discourage the evil custom of early marriage among the natives. The *Mirat-ul-Hind* suggests that in order to make the excellent scheme of Mr. Garrett fully answer the purpose for which it is intended, it is also necessary to rule that no man who has not passed the entrance examination shall get any appointment in the public service, and also recommends Mr. Garrett's scheme to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 22nd June, after

Circulation,
254 copies.

The recent changes made in the First Arts and B. A. courses of the Calcutta university.

referring to the changes which have been made in the First Arts and B. A. courses of the Calcutta university,

welcomes the changes in the following terms:—"We heartily welcome the above changes, the effect of which, upon the discipline and teachings of the Indian colleges, will, we feel sure, be a healthy one. The seed is sown which we hope will in time yield a rich harvest. Our colleges will turn out better and abler men than the "Classical Babus" of the Anglo-Indian journals. In fine, we offer our hearty thanks to Messrs. Tawney, Croft, Gough, and Eliot for bringing about a much needed and most beneficial reform which will mark a new epoch in the annals of the Calcutta university, and which

will not fail to do incalculable good to the progress of liberal education in India."

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
215 copies.

The *Mashr-i-Qaisar*, Lucknow, of the 23rd June, after referring to the fact that cock fighting has been prohibited by the magistrate of Moradabad, says that this cruel sport is very prevalent also at Lucknow and should be stopped.

Circulation,
540 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* of the 22nd June, writing from Jalandhar, says that the people living in the cantonments at Jalandhar are dissatisfied with the way in which the assessment of the new chaukidari tax is going on in that place. Only three persons have been appointed to assess the tax. Formerly the work of assessment used to be entrusted to a body of twelve or thirteen respectable gentlemen who did the work with great care and discretion.

Circulation,
77 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbār* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 22nd June expresses its gratitude to the Government for the extension of the same favourable terms on which telegraphic news were hitherto supplied to the Anglo-Indian press to the vernacular press at the instance of the Press Commissioner.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Benares Akhbār* of the 20th June, in its local news columns, says that cases of theft are frequent at Benares in these days.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 20th June draws the attention of the Government and the municipal committee of Agra to the inconvenience and trouble experienced by the community of Agra in obtaining water, and urges the need of the construction of water-works.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afshar-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Faqir Muhammad,	June 20th & 24th	1878. June 22nd & 26th respectively.	575 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbār</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Abdul Rahman.	" 21st	June 24th	135 "
3 <i>Akhhār-i-Ālam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 22nd	" 26th	90 "
4 <i>Akhhār-i-Ām</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 19th	" 23rd	1,050 copies (including 360 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Akhhār-i-Tamannai</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	" 26th	112 copies.
6 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhhār</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 23rd	" "	100 "
7 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Hafiz Abdur Razzaq,	" 22nd & 25th,	" 24th & 27th respectively.	254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
8 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 22nd	June 26th	135 copies.
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 21st	" 24th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
10 <i>Anwār-ul-Akhhār</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	" 20th	" 22nd	100 copies.
11 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhhār</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	" 21st	" 24th	105 "
12 <i>Benares Akhhār</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Bishwa Nath Balhe	" 13th & 20th	" 23rd & 24th respectively.	77 "

List of papers examined—(continued.)

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
13 <i>Berār Samachār</i> ...	Akola ...	Marathi ...	Weekly ...	Khande Rao Balaji, ...	June 23rd ...	1878. ...	250 copies.
14 <i>Bostan-ul-Ashqin</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Vazir Ali.	" 14th & 21st ...	June 26th ...	250 copies.
15 <i>Dabdabāh Qaisri</i> ...	Bareilly ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Raj Bahadur.	" 22nd ...	" 26th ...	430 "
16 <i>Dabdabāh Sikandri,</i> ...	Rampur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain Khan.	" 24th ...	" 26th ...	430 "
17 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i> ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu, ...	Ditto ...	"	" 16th ...	" 22nd ...	125 "
18 <i>Jaipūr Akhbār</i> (Raj-putana).	Jaipur ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Najaf Khan	" 21st ...	" 24th ...	125 "
19 <i>Jalwah Tūr</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rai Ganeshi Lal	" 24th ...	" 27th ...	100 "
20 <i>Kārnāmāh</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 15th ...	" 26th ...	300 "
21 <i>Kāshi Patrika</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Bi-monthly, ...	"	" 15th ...	" 21st ...	450 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
22 <i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Rev. J. Craven	19th ...	22nd ...	525 "
23 <i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā,</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Gopi Nath	" 24th ...	" 26th ...	275 "
24 <i>Khair Khwāh-i-Ālam,</i> ...	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Sayyid Mir Hasan,	" 20th ...	" 22nd ...	135 "
25 <i>Khurshid-i-Ālam</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	"	" 24th ...	" 27th ...	180 "
26 <i>Koh-i-Nār</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jawwad Ali	" 22nd ...	" 24th ...	540 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)
27 <i>Lama-i-Nār</i> ...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Abdulla Khan	23rd ...	25th ...	50 copies.
28 <i>Lawh-i-Mahfās</i> ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mehandi Husain Khan	" 21st ...	" 25th ...	90 "

29 *Lawrence Gazette* ..

Meerut ...

Ditto ...

Ditto ...

Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.

" 18th & 25th

" 21st & 27th respectively.

350 "

30 *Lutter Gazette* ..

29	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	18th & 25th	21st & 27th respectively.	350	"
30	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Ram Krishna Hari,	22nd	24th	80	"
31	Milwad Akhbār	Indore	Marathi	Weekly	Madho Parshad	21st	26th	110	"
32	Marwar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	17th	23rd	215	"
33	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Khan.	23rd	24th	60	"
34	Meerut Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	...	22nd	26th	200	"
35	Mihir-i-Darakshshān,	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Kishan Narain	21st	"	350	"
36	Mirdat-ul-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	Mokand Ram	15th	22nd	150	"
37	Mitra Bilās	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Maha Narain	24th	27th	150	"
38	Mufid-i-Hind	Delhi	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	"	26th	100	"
39	Muhib-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	...	2nd week	25th	125	"
40	Muraqa-i-Tahzib	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Kishan Narain	15th	22nd	96	"
41	Naiar-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjid Ali	20th	24th	350	"
42	Najm-ul-Akbbār	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat,	17th to 24th	28th	150	"
43	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Sohan Lal	20th	22nd	425	"
44	Nār-i-Afshān	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelso	"	"	380	"
45	Nur-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yakub,	22nd	"	125	"
46	Nasrat-ul-Akbbār	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	...	21st	26th	50	"
47	Nasrat-ul-Islām	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Shiu Parahad	"	"	820 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
48	Oudh Akbbār	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	...	21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th.	June 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, respectively.	400 copies.	"
49	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Hasain	June 25th	June 27th	300	"
50	Panjāb-i-Akbbār	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	...	22nd	25th	240	"
51	Patiala Akbbār	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	17th & 24th	21st & 27th respectively.	50	"
52	Prince of Wales' Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	...	20th	23rd	150	"
53	Qaisar-ul-Akbbār	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad,	23rd	24th	...	"

List of papers examined.—(concluded.)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
54	<i>Rafāh-i-Ām</i>	... Sialkot ...	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Divan Chand	1878. June 22nd	1878. 25th	600 copies.
55	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Sayyid Nadir Ali	" 18th	" 22nd	525 "
56	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbār</i>	... Moradabad ...	Ditto	Weekly	Bishan Sarup	" 22nd	" 25th	195 "
57	<i>Sadiq-ul-Akhbār</i>	... Bhawalpur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Lal Singh	" 17th	" 22nd	160 "
58	<i>Safir-i-Budhānā</i>	... Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto	Ditto	Ram Parshad	" 19th	" 24th	100 "
59	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	... Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 22nd	" 24th	200 "
60	<i>Sayyid-ul-Akhbār</i>	... Delhi ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Tri-monthly	Murari Lal	" 20th	" 27th	86 "
61	<i>Shola-i-Tūr</i>	... Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	Haider Ali	" 25th	" "	275 "
62	<i>Shubha Chintak</i>	... Ditto ...	Hindi	Ditto	...	" 24th	" "	150 "
63	<i>Sir Chashmai Fez</i>	... Lahore ...	Urdu	Ditto	Hafiz-ud-din	" 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th.	" 23rd, 23rd, 23rd and 27th respectively.	" "
64	<i>Tohfah-i-Káshmir</i>	... Jammu ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	June 19th	June 23rd	255 "
65	<i>Urdu Akhbār</i>	... Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Hasan	" 16th & 24th	" 21st & 27th, respectively.	60 "
66	<i>Ditto</i>	... Akola ...	Marathi	Ditto	Kishan Chand	" 22nd	" 24th	150 "
67	<i>Urdu Akhbār (Akola)</i>	... Ditto ...	Urdu	Ditto	Ditto	" "	" "	100 "
68	<i>Vakil-i-Hindustán</i>	... Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Babu Ishan Chand,	" "	" "	260 "
69	<i>Vrit Dhara</i>	... Dhár ...	Marathi	Ditto	dar, Ram Chand, Balvant.	" 24th	" 27th	175 "

ALLAHABAD:

The 1st July, 1878.

PRIYA DAS,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.